The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
Inch	1 50	3 00	4 50	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	27 00	36 00
"	3 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	55 00	65 00
"	4 50	9 00	13 50	18 00	¾ "	24 00	50 00	65 00	80 00
"	6 00	12 00	18 00	24 00					
"	7 50	18 00	22 50	30 00	1 yr	36 00	60 00	80 00	100 00

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Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC Express	Day Express	Passenger	Pittsburgh Express			Phila. Express	Mail	Harrisburg Accom.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.				P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3 39	.....	11 43	.....		N. Hamilton	.....	5 13	6 31
3 46	.....	12 52	7 50		Mt. Union	.....	5 05	9 24
3 54	.....	12 01	.....		Mapleton	.....	4 57	9 16
4 02	.....	12 10	8 03		Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9 08
4 15	5 20	12 25	8 15		Huntingdon	11 12	4 33	8 55
4 25	.....	12 47	.....		Petersburg	.....	4 15	8 39
4 45	.....	12 53	.....		Barree	.....	4 06	8 31
4 53	.....	1 07	.....		Spruce Creek	10 46	4 00	8 24
5 08	.....	1 23	.....		Birmingham	.....	3 46	8 12
5 16	.....	1 32	9 06		Tyrone	10 30	3 39	8 06
5 27	.....	1 45	.....		Tipton	.....	3 29	7 57
5 34	.....	1 53	.....		Fostoria	.....	3 23	7 51
5 38	.....	1 58	.....		Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7 47
6 00	9 20	2 00	9 40		Altoona	10 00	3 00	7 30
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 17 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.
Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 6 25 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 7 25 A. M.
Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 35 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.
The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 35 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom.	Mail	STATIONS.		Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LV 5 20	LV 9 00	Huntingdon	AR	AR 8 40	AR 4 10
5 28	9 08	Long Siding		8 29	4 02
5 42	9 21	McConnellstown		8 13	3 46
5 49	9 30	Pleasant Grove		8 05	3 38
6 03	9 45	Marklesburg		7 53	3 23
6 15	10 00	Coffee Run		7 35	3 08
6 25	10 08	Rough and Ready		7 27	3 00
6 40	10 23	Cove		7 12	2 46
6 48	10 27	Fishers Summit		7 06	2 41
R 7 05	10 43	Saxton		6 50	2 25
S 1 10	10 50				2 16
	11 08	Riddlesburg			1 58
	11 16	Hopewell			1 50
	11 26	Pipers Run			1 18
	11 56	Tatesville			1 10
	12 08	Bloody Run			1 05
	AR 12 12	Mount Dallas			LE 1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

S 7 10	LE 10 55	Saxton	AR	6 40	AR 2 00
7 25	11 10	Coalmont		6 25	2 05
7 30	11 15	Crawford		6 20	2 00
R 7 40	AR 11 25	Dudley	LE	6 10	LE 1 00
		Broad Top City			

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.

Nov. 22, 1870.

Professional Cards.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Leister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice. Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's Law Office. [may12,'69.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send for a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional services to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the Court House. [jan.4,'71.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, Go to THE JOURNAL BUILDING, corner of Washington and Bath streets. Our presses and type are all new, and work is executed in the best style.

TO ADVERTISERS:

:o:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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IN

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

:o:

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

The Muses' Bower.

Grandfather's Darling.

Grandfather is past ninety, and little May but four;
Yet they love to sit together beside the cottage door;
And as the old man dances his darling on his knee,
He tells her of the far back time when he was young as she.
Those long and rambling stories May oft before has heard,
But she listens with wide-open ears to every well-known word;
And in her mind she wonders if he remembers too
The man who lived in Noah's ark, when this old world was new.
Grandfather's hair is scanty, and white as driven snow,
While May's rich curls are golden, kissed by the sun's warm glow;
But as the young head nestles, fondly against the old,
You see the sunlight blending the silver and the gold.
Grandfather is not book-learned, but from his early youth
He has striven to walk heavenward, and loved the way of truth;
And now he clasps his darling as the day is getting dim,
And both together murmur a simple evening hymn.
His stalwart sons come round him—and well advanced in years—
tell him how the world goes on, with all its hopes and fears;
But from their modern gossip he turns away to hear
The childish prattle little May is whispering in his ear.
Folks call the old man childish—it may be even so—
His heart is as a little child's, and this we love to know;
And somewhere it is written, that not the wise alone,
But those who live in child-like faith, our Father calls his own.
Grandfather is past ninety and little May but four,
So they will not sit together long beside that cottage door.
But we know when the old man from earth is called away,
His God, and her's, will still protect his darling little May.

The Story-Teller.

IN LOVE WITH AN IDIOT.

BY G. B. WELDING.

I do not mean by the singular heading of my article that falling in love with an idiot is at all an unusual occurrence; and I do not mean to hint some degree of idiocy is not always attendant upon one of the parties in the *affairs de couer;* nor will I contradict the cynic who said that all people in love are idiots. I only mean to state a few facts, some of which are well known to people hereaways.

Love is a species of insanity none the less potent because it is voluntarily assumed. We have known men of fair attainments, and possessing good strong sense, who cut capers when under the influence of the naked god, which caused their friends to stare We have seen men, as straight as an arrow, and as fair as Caucasian blood could make them, bend at the shrine of some dingy divinity, as crooked in temper and dark in complexion as an Ethiop's ear; and we have seen one of Pennsylvania's fairest daughters leave the refined circles of literary, scientific and amiable gentlemen, for the arms of a gangling country schoolmaster, too confused to speak, and too ignorant to write his attachment. In vain did papa scowl and mamma cry; in vain did lawyers sneer and clergymen pray; the belle saw only beauty in his warty face, grace in his ill-jointed limbs, and wisdom in the head of Mr. Birch—and marry Birch she would, and did, in the spite of the world, the flesh, and, as the lady said, "in spite of the devil."

Yet we must admit that the superior taste and love of congruity which distinguishes the fairer sex, induces them to rush with less haste into these *mesaliances* than men. With women love is a delicate and pretty sentiment, which she will shift, as she shifts the flowers in her bonnet, according to the varying seasons and necessities of her condition; with men the master passion becomes a principle. But I am getting prosy, and must give the details of my story.

In the autumn of the year 1815, the staid inhabitants of a county town of Fayette county, in this State, were set to gossiping by the arrival of a young lawyer named S——, who announced his intention of settling in that town. A fine person, genial manners, great industry, and more than ordinary talents, set off and graced by singular modesty, made S—— highly acceptable to the villagers. Having influential relatives in Washington, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, his company was much sought after; but like a safe youth, he buried himself in the duties of his office, apparently careless about the attractions of the society of men or women

In one of his visits to Washington, he, one fine afternoon in April, left the polished circles who formed little eddies about the elegant wife of President Madison, and turned the head of the horse upon which he rode towards the Potomac. Passing the battle-ground of Bladensburg, he came, after a ride of an hour to the end of the little bridge made so famous by the attack and success of the English Admiral Cockburn. The day was sultry, and stopping before the door of rather a tasteful cottage, he flung the bridle over the fence, and walked down the little path to a well which stood in the yard. Looking over the house, nothing could be seen except a pair of deep blue eyes, which peered from an upper story window curiously down upon him, seeming to watch his motions with great interest. Looking at her more intently, he beheld the fair round face of a very pretty girl of about seventeen summers. She had light hair, regular features, and although more than usually prepossessing, the lawyer might have gone away, as he came, heart free, it it had not been for something in the blonde's deep blue eyes which made his heart bleed.

"Young lady," said he, "will you assist me in getting something from which to drink?" This well is deep, and if I should drown myself in attempting to descend for it, it will not add to the attractions of the water."

The head disappeared from the window, and in a moment the plump figure of the girl appeared at the side door with a cup, and placing it in the hand of the barrister, he put his lips to the edge of the vessel, and peering over the rim at the beautiful girl he drank a long draught. If he had been impressed before, now, when her figure was displayed in all its captivating graces, his heart beat more loudly than ever. Every bullet had its billet. Young S—— had passed unhurt through whole batteries of bright eyes at Washington, to be wounded beyond help by an accidental shot from the eyes of a country lass at a well.

The girl walked rapidly into the house, leaving Mr. S—— at the well, who mounted his horse and attempted flight. He road a few steps and returned. The same face at the window; the same blue eyes, seeming to watch him with curious interest.

"Young lady will you have the kindness to inform me of the name of the gentleman who lives in this house?"

A long curious look from the young girl, and no answer.

"I am a respectable gentleman. My name is S——, and I ask the name, innocently and honestly."

Again no answer, and again the lawyer turned his horse's head away from the cottage, muttering, "confound it I feel very unhappy."

The night was a long one, and the next day he mounted his beast, and with vouchers for his respectability, presented himself again at the feet of the girl, to know his fate. Throwing himself from the saddle, he walked boldly up to the door, and knocked, a faded gentleman appeared, and, in grave and dignified tones, asked his business. Upon placing the letters in his hand, the host asked our visitor into a sitting room, furnished more elegantly than the outward appearance of the house would seem to indicate, and asked his business.

"May I ask, sir, if that young lady whom I saw yesterday sitting at the window is your daughter?"

"It is my only daughter, sir, left to me by my sainted wife, who has ascended, and waits my coming."

"I infer, from your garb and dress, sir, that you are a clergyman."

"In the cities," said the old man gravely, "I would be called by that name. Indeed, at one time, I held the occupancy of Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, but my failing health rendering me incapable of performing the arduous duties of a large parish I resigned my post, and came here to assume control over a small flock, and to attend to the health of my daughter."

There was something indescribably solemn in the face and tone of the clergyman as he uttered these last words. After a pause, he continued.

"May I ask what I am indebted for the honor of this visit?"

With more vehemence than he had ever manifested in his life, the young lawyer rapidly related the events of the day before, winding up by the statement:

"I propose immediate marriage to your daughter, provided the young lady will have me."

The father bowed his head, and looked sad.

"Mr. S——," he said, at length, "do you know that my child has not a penny in the world?"

"I want to marry the girl herself, not for her money," said the lawyer.

"Do you know," said the sire, "that my daughter's maternal grandparent was hanged during the Revolution?"

"Why do you tell me of her grandfather?" said the lawyer, angrily. "I love the girl, and would marry her if all her grandparents had been hung since the flood!"

Now there was a shade of pain, like the flit of a disturbing cloud over the face of a calm sunset, came and went over the old man's face. Twice he placed his hand on the red spot on his sad face, he sighed deeply, and, after an effort, he looked long and solemnly in the eyes of his visitor, and in solemn tones remarked:

"Your language, your letter, and your earnestness, satisfy me that I am addressing a gentleman. I dare not treat your honest love rudely."

The old gentleman paused, and again the solemn flashes of sadness came over his face, while he looked as if he were surveying the long, shadowy past.

"I have not always, young man, been buried as you see me, in this remote place. I loved once, and the woman I loved now wears the crown of martyrdom. At the bidding of her Lord, she sacrificed the luxuries of her elegant Philadelphia home to follow the footsteps of a poor priest, who followed his Master. And in the labors and the loneliness of this place, she laid her life on the altar of sacrifice, leaving me with a desolate heart and this girl whom you love. I have never doubted," added the old man, with fervor, "that He would care for her."

"I will give her position, wealth, and everything that money can buy," exclaimed Mr. S——.

"Do you know that my daughter is an idiot? Come this way, young man."

The lover followed his future father-in-law up a flight of stairs.

"Look at your bride," said he, pointing to a figure on the floor. Half reclining on the floor and playing with a doll, was the object of his attraction. The lawyer approached the girl, and with the familiarity which sincere love only can give, reverently lifted the mass of beautiful but senseless beauty upon a chair, and placing his hand upon her forehead, looked long and intently down upon her blue eyes. Alas! she returned one look, as men look at things they do not understand. It was all too true. The barrister was looking at vacuity.

For a moment the lawyer sighed, as strong men sigh but once in their lives.

"I wish to speak with you a moment alone," said S——.

"We can speak here. *She* will understand no more than the dead."

The two gentlemen parted at a late hour that evening, the faces of both pale and wet.

When the snows of the next winter were whitening the Potomac with foam, S—— and his bride stood before the altar of Dr. O'Bryan's Church, in Washington. He looked ten years older. The sense of an unearthly trust and responsibility was consuming him When the ceremony was over, the bridegroom took his wife in his strong arms, as a father would take a child, and wrapping his cloak about her tenderly, placed her in the carriage. He stooped over her and imprinted one kiss upon her forehead. "It is the first," said he, "and it will be the last!" He had loved but once, and it was the last.

The traveler who loiters for an hour in the quaint old town of Fayette, may see the remains of an old garden at the rear of one of the comfortable houses, and he may see the slight bars which surround a pretty window at the rear. Here, surrounded by all that money and love could buy, lived for forty years, the child wife of a brilliant lawyer—the wife of a man who was appointed District Attorney by President Monroe, and who, from 1821 to 1827, from 1831 to 1835 and from 1843 to 1847—eight terms in all—served as Representative in Congress of the United States. Strange that in his strong, honest heart, at a time of life when passion and desire hold the ascendency, that this man should devote his fine mind, his money, his all, to the care of a beautiful idiot. He secured the attention of two Christian ladies, (one of them an old flame of his,) and nothing that could add to the comfort of the singular wife was withheld. During his labors as a statesman, the husband always hastened back from Washington, his hands full of toys and trinkets, and would sit upon the grass and amuse her.

Some years ago the child wife—now grown old and gray, but still pleasant to look upon—was carried from her home to the place where the grass grows in the village church-yard; and often at eventide, the villagers see an old man, with stooping figure and furrowed face, bending his steps toward the little church in the calm summer evening and arranging with his hands the flowers which bloom over the grave of the IDIOT WIFE.

Reading for the Million.

Importance of Sleep.

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food, not that it is more important, but because it is often harder to get. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, pevishness, uneasiness. It will cure cure insanity. It will restore to vigor an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will do much to cure dyspepsia. It will relieve the languor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure hypocondria. It will cure the blues. It will cure the headache. It will cure a broken spirit. It will sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness, however, is not so easy, particularly in those who carry heavy responsibilities. The habit of sleeping well is one which, if broken up for any length of time is not easily regained. Often a severe illness, treated by powerful drugs. so deranges the nervous system that sleep is never sleep—is never sweet afterwards. Or perhaps, long continued watchfulness produces the same effect. Or hard study, or too little exercise of the muscular system, or tea and spirit drinking, and tobacco using To break up the habit are required: First, a good, clean bed. Second, sufficient exercise to produce weariness, and pleasant occupation. Third, good air, and not too warm a room. Fourth, freedom from too much care. Fifth, a clean stomach. Sixth, a clean conscience. Seventh, avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as will secure sleep, otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it sadly imperfect—*Boy's Journal.*

OCCUPATION.—What a glorious thing is occupation for the human heart! Those who work hard seldom yield to real or fancied sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away into a funeral pall, the strong sprit was shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you dark and heavy, toil not with the waves, and wrestle not with the torrent; rather seek by occupation to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels, which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present and give birth to fresh flowers, that will become pure and holy in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty in spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling, and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow-men

A Word to Stern Fathers.

It never can be too strongly impressed upon the mind that nothing releases a parent from his duties toward a child. No waywardness, no disobedience, no rebellion, no profligacy can ever justify a father in casting a son or daughter adrift. We hear of sons being cut off with a shilling, of daughters being forbidden their father's house, and, without any exception, such cases are proof that, of whatever sins the children may have been guilty, the father is even more guilty. No person can commit against society so great a crime as a father commits who is thus false to the trust which he himself has imposed—who thus thrusts off from himself the soul which he called into being. A father should be governed by no motive but his child's best interests, and a child's best interests can never be served by anything but his father's constant and loving care. If a child is so bad that his influence is feared on the other children, a separation may be effected. If it is feared that money bestowed on him will be for his injury, provision may be made against that, as in the case I have mentioned. But when a father, in a fit of anger, or as a reward for ill-doing, disinherit or refuses to see his child, he commits a crime which the law indeed do not recognize, but whose guilt it would take many a legal crime to outweigh. There should be absolutely no limit to parental forgiveness and forbearance. Seven times seventy times seven should the father receive the prodigal son who seeks his face; and if he never seeks it, if he goes, stubborn and rebellious, not one atom of fatherly care and interest should he relax; for the child is his child, his offspring, born of his will, and no vice or violence can release the man from his solemn obligation to guard and guide, so far as possible, the life which he dared to give.

Influence of Newspapers.

The Boston *Traveller* states that a school teacher, who had enjoyed the benefit of a long practice of his profession, and had watched closely the influence of newspapers upon the minds of a family of children, gives as a result of his observations, that, without exception, those scholars of both sexes, and all ages, who have success to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excelling, in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a partial knowledge in geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper had made them familiar with the location of important places and nations, their governments and doings.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from commonplace advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts and still more clearly expressed.

From these simple facts three important things can be deduced:

1. The responsibility of the press in supplying literature which shall be understandingly expressed.

2. The absolute necessity of personal supervision of a child's reading by his parents.

3. Having once obtained a good, able paper, no matter what the price, don't begrudge it a hearty support.

A Touching Incident.

The world is full of mournful incidents. How little do we know of the poignant sorrow myriads of our fellow creatures are compelled to suffer. The following touching event we take from the Boston *Journal:*

"An expressman upon reaching his office early one cold morning in January, observed on the sidewalk, a long, heavy box, which his practiced eye at once identified as containing a corpse. Upon the end of the box, shivering with cold, sat a little half-clad boy, about seven or eight years of age. Addressing him kindly, he said:

"My lad, don't sit there, you will freeze, come in and sit by the stove."

Bursting into tears the little fellow replied. "No, I can't come, my mother is in this box and I promised her that I would not leave her until we got home."

Deeply affected with the touching devotion of this brave little fellow, he finally succeeded in convincing him of the entire safety of his precious charge, and taking him to a neighboring restaurant, gave him a warm breakfast, and then learned the particulars of his story. His father died about a year previously, in a remote village in Minnesota, leaving his mother in poor health and nearly destitute. She died but a few days before the boy's sad journey, charged the little hero with the duty of conveying the remains to her friends in a distant State, and furnished him with (all she had) a sum of money barely sufficient to carry them both by freight cars to their destination. The little fellow had actually ridden night and day in a freight car with his melancholy trust, never for a moment losing sight of it.

THERE is a girl in Jersey whose lips are so sweet that they stick together every mosning by the honey tney distil, and she cannot open her mouth until she has parted her lips with a silver knife. She will be a treasure to her husband, not only on account of her sweetness, but because she can occasionally keep her mouth shut.

PROCRASTINATION is the thief of time.

The Jokers' Budget.

Rich music—A million air.

A bad place to get out at—the elbows.

What every teetotaler must come to at last—His bier.

A goat is as good as a miller, but succeeds better as a butter.

"Professor of the accumulative art" is the California term for thief.

A Chicago millionaire is traveling all through to find the best hotel in the world, so that he can beat it when he returns.

"Pa," said a little friend of ours, "what's the use of giving our little pigs so much milk? They make hogs of themselves." Pa walked away.

A musician, in giving notice of an intended concert, thus expressed it: During the evening a number of songs may be expected, too tedious to mention.

A St. Louis man is universally condemned by his friends for circulating the report that he was going to Europe, and then merely visited Paris, Ky., and Rome, N. Y.

"Have I not offered you every advantage?" said a doting father to his son. "O, yes!" replied the youth; "but I could not think of taking advantage of my father?"

Here is one of Josh Billings' late sayings: The man who spends all he can make in charities, will git his reward *here* and *hereafter*—but his reward *here*, will be the poor house."

"My dear," said a sentimental wife, "home, you know, is the dearest spot on earth." "Well, yes," said the practical husband, "it does cost about twice as much as any other spot."

Davy Crockett once graphically described the condition of a party of friends after a political jollification who were so tipsy that neither of them could hit the ground at three times throwing.

Mrs. Agassiz wrote: "I am never tired of watching the sloth, he looks so deliciously lazy." "It was hardly necessary," says the *Christian Register*, "to go to Brazil to secure this gratification."

An Irishman writing a letter to his sweet heart, asking whether she would accept his love, or not, writes thus: "If you don't love me, pleaze send back the letter without breaking the seal."

Miss Pippine says the best thing that most of the young gentlemen who call at her house could take would be their leave; and its merits would be increased in proportion to the earliness of the period at which it is taken.

A thirty-two months' girl in Worcester thus accosted her paternal relative a day or two ago: "Papa, will you buy me some holes to put in my ears, so I can have some ear-rings?" Papa is now looking for the holes.

A Colorado bush-whacker, with his arm in a sling, explained that a comrade kicked over his coffee pot, and, when he remonstrated, put a bullet through his fin. "But he has gone where he won't kick over any more coffee pots," he added.

"It's a good thing to have a hansome penman for a beau," said Mary, as she glanced over a billet doux.

"Yes," replied Julia, "if the penman is handsome, I don't care how ugly the pen manship is."

Waltzing by a new name.—A shoddy young lady surprised her mother on returning from a dance, saying that she enjoyed the "hugging set to the music most bully." She had reference to waltzing, and why isn't that a good name for it?

The difficulty of expressing one's self in a foreign language is illustrated by the remark of a German girl, who went to see a fine boy baby, and, endeavoring to express her admiration, said, "O my! what a nice fat babee! How fat she is, don't he?"

A Massachusetts tradesman says: "A man who is owing me a little bill said he would call last week and pay me if he was alive. He still appears in the street, but as he did not call it is naturally supposed he is dead, and is walking about to save funeral expenses."

A parson, not "a sea-faring man," ect., thus explained to his hearers the main idea of the text that hope is like an anchor to the soul: "My friends, I suppose you all know what an anchor is. It is a kind of a thing to get a ship under good headway with."

The best anecdote we have heard about the late Dr. G—— was this: The physician had a brother a reverend. A lady one day said to the former: "I wish you were as good a man as your brother." "A great deal better, madam," was the reply; "he preaches and I practice."

A Cincinnati lady, who recently found the gas escaping in her servant's chamber, asked her if she had blown it out instead of turning it off, and was told that she "was not so green as all that; she had only turned it on again a little, that it would be easier lighted in the mornin'."

A clergyman, in a recent city, quoted an anecdote of an old merchant who instructed his clerks: "When a man comes into the store and talks of his honesty, watch him; if he talks of his wealth, don't try to sell to him; if he talks of his religion, don't trust him a dollar."

A Cincinnati correspondent avers that while passing the Wesleyan Female College, where young ladies go to "receive the last touch of grace and gracefulness," a feeble lady hanging on her husband's arm was cheerfully saluted from the group of misses in the yard with, "Say! what are you holdin' on to him for? He isn't goin' to run off." He thinks they must have finished their education.

The Home Circle.

Nothing Good Shall Ever Perish.

Nothing good shall ever perish,
Only the corrupt shall die;
Truth which men and angels cherish,
Flourishes eternally.

None are wholly God forsaken;
All His sacred image wear;
None so lost but should awaken
In our hearts a brother's care.

Not a mind but has its mission—
Power of working woe or weal;
So degraded none's condition,
But the world his weight may feel.

Words of kindness words of warning,
Deem not thou may'st speak in vain;
Even those thy counsel scorning,
Oft shall they return again.

Though the mind absorbed in pleasure,
Holds the voice of counsel light,
Yet doth faithful memory treasure
What at first it seemed so slight.

Words of kindness we have spoken,
May when we have passed away,
Heal, perhaps, some spirit broken,
Guide a brother led astray.

Thus our very thoughts are living,
Even when we are not here;
Joy and consolation giving
To the friends who hold us dear.

Not an act but what is recorded,
Not a word but has its weight;
Every virtue is rewarded,
Outrage punished, soon or late.

Let no being, then be rated
As a thing of little worth;
Every soul that is created
Has its part to play on earth.

Sons of Zion.

Sons of Zion! What a title of honor! How poetical and significant! Yet, under the proud oppressor's hand, how are the mighty fallen! The purity of hearts and sanctity of souls are nothing in the eyes of wicked rulers. Although estimated by the inspired penman as fine gold, good men are accounted by the world as earthern pitchers. Men of truth, justice, benevolence—men of holy principles and noble purposes, are genuinely valuable. They have intrinsic worth. They are the salt of the earth—the light of the world. They are really great and rich, although apparently weak and poor. They covenanted in sacred brotherhood; they are heirs of immortality.—Angels are their servants. Jesus Christ is their Redeemer. Heaven is their home. For them the universe revolves its shining suns. All things are theirs. Believers of every name and nation are the precious sons of Zion, comparable to fine gold. They who are faithful have a name and a credit for Christ's sake, which are honored among the shining hosts above, although they may be often hungry, and hated, and hunted down on earth. In all ages God's people have been at discount in the marts of the world. Wealth mixes its alms with curses, and tosses the compound toward chill, shelterless pilgrims, as crusts and bones to a dog. The Old Testament saints were thus treated by peers of the realm and sons of estate. The first disciples of Jesus were ridiculed, mocked, and derided as the offscourings of the earth—as the followers of Him who was hanged. The Redeemer himself appeared as a root out of dry ground. He was despised and rejected of men. Down through the whole history of the church, good men have suffered persecution.—*Workday Christianity.*

The Bow Drawn at a Venture.

A person well known in Glasgow for superior talent and scientific attainments, but withal for a tinge of skepticism in religion, was met by an old companion hurrying to the Tron Church, while the bells were ringing for the afternoon service.—"Come," said the friend, "and hear Chalmers." "I shall do no such thing," was the reply. "Do you think I would trouble myself to hear a madman?" "You had better judge for yourself by coming for once;" and taking his arm, they were speedily seated in the densely-crowded church. What was the astonishment of the skeptical gentleman when the Doctor gave out for his text, 'I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness!' He felt that his false judgment of the preacher was rebuked, as it were, by a voice from heaven; and the sermon which he heard,—the object of which was to fix the charge of madness where it ought to be fixed, on those who, believing in a future world, continue to live without God and without hope; while it was shown that truth and soberness were only with those who act according to their belief and profession of the gospel—was admirably fitted for deepening the impression made by the text, and for removing the flimsy arguments of "philosophy, so-called." From that day forth the gentleman became a constant hearer of Dr. Chalmers, a confirmed believer in the doctrines, and a steady performer of the duties of the Christian faith.

YOUNG man, it is easy to be nobody.—Go to the drinking saloon to spend your leisure time. You need not drink much now—just a little beer, or some other drink. In the meantime play chequers, dominoes, or something else to consume time; then you will be sure not to read any useful book; or if you do read, let it be the "dime novels" of the day. Thus go on keeping your stomach full, head empty, and yourself playing time-killing games, and in a few years you will be nobody, unless you should turn out to be a drunkard or professional gambler, either of which is worse than to be nobody.

THERE is no joy so great as that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed; you may feel it at night when you rest, in the morning when you rise, and through the day when you are about your daily business.

THEY who but seldom taste the simplest pleasure, kneel oftenest to the Giver and the Cause.

A CORRUPTION of morals usually follows a profanation of the Sabbath.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, January 18, 1871.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The foundation stone of the fabric of our government is suffrage. The popular will, regularly and fairly expressed through the ballots of the male citizens above the age of twenty-one years, is the sovereign power. The exercise of this power in any government, whether despotic, monarchic, oligarchic, democratic, or republican, ought to be honest, intelligent, God-fearing—prompted by an earnest desire for the general welfare—free from selfishness, lust, ambition, bigotry, and such like.—When the sovereign power is thus actuated, the government, of whatever form, is a good one, and its subjects are contented and prosperous. The question of the relative advantages of the different forms of government hinge just here—where can you lodge the sovereign power with the best assurance that it will be honestly and intelligently exercised for the general good?

We, of America, hold that it is best lodged in the people. Those who are the subjects of the government, whose security and liberty, and rights of property, are to be the objects of governmental care, are the least likely to abuse it, and are, therefore, best entrusted with it.

Seeing that this great power is in the people, and that the only method of exercising it is by delegating it through the ballot to representatives, all that pertains to the honest and fair expression of the popular will in the delegation of the sovereign power, becomes of deep interest and importance.

Each house of the Legislature by the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and each house of Congress by the Constitution of the United States, is made the judge of the qualification of its own members. If in the exercise of this highest and most important *judicial* power, Congress or the Legislature should ever be swayed by partisan motives, it is a violation of the Constitution; and if it grows to be a general and customary thing that whenever the majority is small the defeated candidate will contest and trust to his wit, ingenuity or chicanery to make some kind of a show upon which his party friends will oust his competitor and give him the seat, then has a day dawned of evil omen for the perpetuity of our institutions.

In view of the alarming tendency to adjudicate these contested elections as partisans, it would seem to be wise that good men of all parties should discourage the contesting of an election unless upon manifest fraud or substantial illegality, which, if left uncorrected, would clearly defeat and thwart the popular will.

These contests are waged at great public expense, and an exceedingly vicious custom has grown up of allowing the contestant a very liberal compensation, even though he loses his case, and has no honest show whatever—a sort of premium upon low selfishness.

The position taken by the Hon. D. J. Morrell in regard to this matter commands our unqualified admiration. He declines to hunt the townships over to pick out here and there a technical flaw or irregularity, of the kind that will occur on both sides. Even though he could win his seat in this way, he wants some more respectable tenure of power. He places the responsibility of his defeat where it properly belongs, upon the unfortunate dissensions which have dissevered the party in this county—dissensions which his high-minded and just position will go far towards healing. We are also pleased to note that the Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong of the Lycoming District, who was defeated by a few votes, declines to contest. This leaves but one Congressional contestant in the State, the Hon. John Cessna of the Bedford District.

STATE TREASURER.

The Legislature, at its joint session, on last Wednesday, elected Hon. R. W. Mackey, of Pittsburg, State Treasurer, on the first ballot, he receiving the entire Republican vote. Gen. Irwin would not allow his name to be used either in caucus or before the Convention. The Democrats did not receive half the consolation which they expected. The only hope of the Democracy lies in Republican bolts and disaffections. Without these there are but few chances for office. Republicans, there is no reason why you should "cut off your noses to spite your faces." Democrats alone profit by your disaffections so in the future make up your minds that you can not give your aid and encouragement to the election of Democratic office-seekers.—The Legislature set you a fine example the other day. Profit by it.

☞ Hon. John Covode, member of Congress from the 21st district, died suddenly in Harrisburg, on Wednesday morning He arrived, as we learn from a cotemporary, the previous evening in the accommodation train from the East, accompanied by his wife, having returned from West Chester, where he had placed his two sons at school. He partook of a hearty supper and retired apparently in robust health, with the exception of the fatigue incident to travel, leaving instructions at the office to be awakened in the morning to take the early train to Baltimore. During the night he complained of pains in the region of the heart, and remedies near at hand were applied. His symptoms becoming more alarming, a physician was summoned and prescribed for him but to no effect. About half past 5 o'clock he breathed his last.

☞ In another colum we present our readers with the tribute of respect of Bedford Lodge, No. 202 of I. O. O. F., to the memory of Judge ALEX. KING, President Judge of the 16th Judicial District, who died at Bedford, on Monday the 10th inst.. He was elected President Judge in 1864 previously he had filled the office of State Senator. He studied law in Huntingdon where he was admitted to the bar. He was a splendid lawyer and a most excellent gentleman. His loss will long be felt by the people of Bedford.

FOR SALE.

The propietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. They have also about 200 pounds of Primer and the the same amount of Brevier type, in good condition, for which they will take half price. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon Pa. tf.

SETTLE UP.

All persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work up to Jan. 1, 1871, are requested to settle up immediately. Those who pay up before the first day of February next will be charged only $2 a year for the paper. Those who fail to do so will be charged *three dollars* and their accounts collected by law. My books *must* be settled up. J. A. NASH.

Jan. 4, 1871.–tf.

☞ The last Bedford *Gazette* made its appearance enlarged to a thirty-six column paper and otherwise improved. The *Gazette* is as good and respectable a Democratic paper as there is one in the State. John G. Fisher, Esq., is announced as its local editor. He will prove an excellent *Fisher* for locals and henceforth the local columns may appear now and then a little *scaly* and always a little *Fish*-y from a Republican stand point. We wish all concerned abundant success, pecuniarily.

☞ Hon. D. J. Morrell will accept our thanks for several copies of his speech on the Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence. This we consider one of the finest efforts made this session. It does great credit to our able and talented member.

☞ Our friend, Col. John Keeffe, of Bedford, has been elected Messenger to the Senate. The Colonel will make an efficient officer.

☞ Colonel Jacob M Campbell, Surveyor General, will accept our thanks for copies of his Report.

☞ The Riddlesburg Furnace averaged thirty tons of metal per day last week. Its capacity will be doubled in a few days.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 14, 1871.

EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL:—Within the last year, the citizens of Washington awakened from a Rip-Van-Winkle sleep, as is evidenced by improvements already perfected and those now approaching completion. If they be blessed with "a gift of continuance," the Capital will, in due time, be as noted for its finely paved streets and avenues, as, in the past, for its miserable thoroughfares. Some say, the unusual bustle now exhibited "in fixing up things" has its origin in the threatened removal of the Seat of Government to some western locality. No matter what may have been the cause, the resulting effect is a great public benefit. But Washingtonians do not intend that "their light shall be hidden under a bushel." They are going to have "one grand carnival", on the 20th and 21st proximo, to celebrate the consummation of the *eighth* wonder of the world, to be known to posterity as the successful paving of Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury Department—a distance of about *one* mile—with a wooden pavement. Talk about your Pacific Railroad, Hoosac Tunnel, Tunnel through the Alps, Suez Ship Canal, or, indeed, any other of the great works distinguishing this our day and generation. They all shrink into insignificance, when compared with the improvement *magnafique*, the completion of which is to be celebrated next month. Your correspondent has never correctly understood the full import of the hackneyed, (and to ears polite *vulgar*,) saying "running a thing into the ground." He expects to be enlightened on this subject by the Washington Carnival, in which all Creation "and the rest of mankind" have been invited to participate. The unveiling of the Statue of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the work of MISS VINNIE REAM, keeps expectation on tip-toe. This Statue, which has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, was executed, in accordance with a resolution of Congress, as a National tribute to the memory of the Martyr President. As to the merits of the Statue as a work of Art, your correspondent does not pretend to speak, but there is something, in the "surroundings of the fair Artist and her success in the performance of the task committed to her, which challenges admiration. The self-confidence which nerved her to a competition with the "celebrities" who sought the commission is illustrative of the American character. This work of Art is passing through the severe ordeal of criticism. Placed in a group with the chiseled triumphs of a Persico, a Greenough and a Crawford, how elating it will be to this little personification of genius supported by industry and perseverance, if her "LINCOLN" stands the test of comparison. Aside from the professional reputation of MISS REAM, there is, in her private character, the bright and commendable feature of filial piety. While struggling for fame and for reward her parents have been her constant companions. She has clung to them, as "the ivy to the oak," in all her meanderings through life. For this alone, may her days be long as well as happy.

In political circles at the Capital, one of the *events* of the commencement of the new year has been the retirement of COL. JOHN W. FORNEY as editor and proprietor of the Washington *Chronicle*. He will, in the future, devote his whole time, attention and labors to his Philadelphia *Press*. In this concentration of his energies, the loss to the newspaper fraternity of Washington will be gain to the Republican party of Pennsylvania. No matter to what extent there may have been a disparity of opinion as to some of the individual views of COL. FORNEY, the Republican party of the country owes him an unpaid debt of gratitude for his unswerving advocacy and heroic defence of Republican principles. He goes back to his State, to do good service in a profession which he has adorned. In him our good old Commonwealth will have an able champion of her political and material interests. Prosperity attend him.

The correspondence between Secretary FISH and Mr. MOTLEY, our late Minister to the Court of St. James, prior to the recall of the Minister, and the letter of Mr. MOTLEY, written and filed after his recall, as well as the review of this vindication, by the Secretary of State, have been published. The whole matter, when "simmered down," amounts to this: Ministsr MOTLEY, when appointed, received certain instructions, followed by sundry dispatches at subsequent intervals, for his guidance in his official action touching the Alabama claims. It appears that Mr. MOTLEY, as charged by Secretary FISH, transcended his instructions, substituting private views for those of the Administration. In his official intercourse with her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he manifested a little too much of the "*fortiter in re*," not observing the "*suaviter in modo*" desired by *our* Secretary of State. It became manifest that, on this question, Mr. MOTLEY was not in accord with the Administration, *ergo* his recall, he having declined to resign. He complains rather of the "*manner* of his taking off" than of the thing itself, intimating that it was "the word and the blow, but the blow *first*."—He insinuates, with some pettishness and no little absurdity, that his recall was intended, by the Administration, as a punishment of his friend Senator SUMNER, for said Senator's opposition to the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Dominica. Let all this be as it may, the people of this country appreciate the absolute necessity, that while the Administration is responsible for the management of our Foreign Affairs, its Agents shall be true reflectors of its views, and in entire harmony with it in their official intercourse with the Governments to which they are accredited. The verdict will be that the recall of Minister MOTLEY was right. The *expose* is certainly damaging to the ex-Minister.

The bill reported by Mr. MORRELL, to provide for the celebration, in 1876, of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, by holding an international exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, in the city of Philadelphia, passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. In the Senate, on motion of Senator SCOTT, it has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. By the provisions of this bill, the expenses of the exhibition are *not* to be paid from the National Treasury. Well, this is as Pennsylvanians in general and Philadelphians in particular desire. While the exposition will be commemorative of one of the greatest events recorded on the pages of the world's history, the Keystone State and the Quaker City will "do the honors" on the occasion, and foot the bills.

On Tuesday, the Senate resolutions, authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to visit the Republic of Dominica, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the commercial value of that country, and the temper of its inhabitants in regard to annexation to the United States, were taken up in the House. An amendment was adopted, by a vote of 106 to 76 to the effect that the adoption of the resolutions shall not be considered as committing Congress to or against the proposed annexation. The prominent friends of annexation, unsuccessfully opposed this amendment, which fact would seem to indicate, that the adoption of a joint resolution, by the popular branch, annexing Dominica cannot be considered as "a foregone conclusion." The resolutions went back to the Senate for concurrence in the House amendment, and in which, on Wednesday, the Senate unanimously concurred.

The President has appointed ex-Senator WADE, of Ohio; ANDREW WHITE, President of the Cornell University, of New York, and Dr. S. G. HOWE, of Boston, Mass., members of the Commission, with Judge ALLEN A. BURTON, of Kentucky, as Secretary. They will sail, on Tuesday next, on their mission.

On Wednesday, the members of the House were apprised of the sudden death, at Harrisburg, of Hon. JOHN COVODE, the Speaker having received a telegram from Governor GEARY conveying the information. On motion of Judge KELLY, of Pennsylvania, a committee was appointed to attend the funeral obsequies of the deceased.

JOHN COVODE, during his public life extending over many years, was characterized by an honesty of purpose, and a never flagging perseverance. He was emphatically, the artificer of his own fortunes. Unaided by an education acquired in the higher schools, he entered upon his career surrounded by all the difficulties arising from this deprivation. He was compensated, however, by the gift of a strong common sense and an innate shrewdness which marked his every action. He leaves behind him very many who sincerely mourn his unlooked for death—many who have been the recipients of favors generously bestowed—many who will gratefully revere his memory, and cherish in their hearts, the remembrance of the noble traits of character for which he was distinguished in his public life and private walks. Your correspondent will be of those who will strew flowers on his grave.

On yesterday, the 13th inst., THOMAS M'NAMARA, formerly of Hollidaysburg, Pa., but for some years past, a clerk in the Office of the Register of the Treasury, departed this life, at his residence in this city, aged 71 years. Mr. M'NAMARA was widely known in your section of Pennsylvania. He was the originator of many manufacturing enterprises, which, although they never yielded him a financial reward commensurate with his labors and industry, yet, in the hands of successors, proved to be remunerative. The deceased was an honest and true man. His memory will be cherished by all who knew him.

Washington has been the theatre for an imposing display of the "vim" and "go-aheadtiveness" of the "strong-minded" female champions of Woman's Rights, or right to vote, as exhibited in the proceedings of a National Convention, convened for the purpose of operating upon the sensitiveness and gallantry of the People's representatives. A delegation from this assembly has been before a Committee of Congress, asking for a *sixteenth* amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or the passage of a declaratory act so construing the *fourteenth* and *fifteenth* amendments as to confer upon women the right of suffrage. This proposition and the action of the "strong-minded" in favor of it have been looked upon, by the great mass of the people of this country, as being so supremely ridiculous and at war with every sense of propriety, that few have, herefore, given it serious consideration; but now, when those who imprudently assume to be the representatives of our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, have attempted "to beard" our legislators in "their den," a large number of the sensible, true women of the land have forwarded their formal *protest*, calling the attention of Congress to the great wrong that would be inflicted upon woman, by dragging her down from the sacred and holy elevation, which, by the common consent of the civilized world, she now holds, to the level of the pot-house politician. This *Remonstrance* has been presented in the Senate, and appropriately referred. More than one thousand names, representing the intelligence and refinement of the female portion of the community, are appended to it. Among those whose signatures are attached to this appropriate and timely protest, is that of the estimable lady of your townsman, Senator SCOTT. Should the proposed innovation be seriously entertained by Congress, it will be developed, that nine-tenths of the women of the United States are opposed to it.

KEYSTONE.

CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Complete Returns from the Entire State —A Gain of 586,383 in the Last Decade.

We give below the population of the State as exhibited by the ninth census. Philadelphia is given as originally returned, 657,189.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

	1870	1860.
Adams	30,315	28,006
Berks	106,739	93,818
Bucks	61,997	63,578
Carbon	28,208	21,033
Chester	77,824	74,578
Cumberland	43,885	40,098
Dauphin	60,737	46,756
Deleware	39,541	30,597
Franklin	45,383	42,126
Lancaster	121,426	116,314
Lebanon	34,117	31,831
Leghigh	56,792	43,753
Monroe	18,339	16,758
Mongomery	81,612	70,500
Northampton	61,403	47,904
Perry	25,486	22,793
Pike	800,415	7,155
Schuykill	109,325	89,510
Wayne	33,210	32,239
York	76,217	68,200
Philadelphia	657,526	565,529
Total	1,778,546	1,553,076
	1,553,470	
Increase in 10 yrs.	225,976	

WESTERN DISTRICT.

	1870	1860
Allegheny	262,482	178,731
Armstrong	43,385	35,797
Beaver	36,132	29,140
Butler	36,485	35,594
Blair	38,051	27,829
Bradford*	51,100	48,734
Bedford	28,636	16,736
Cameron	4,273	new county‡
Clearfield	25,779	18,759
Cambria	36,572	29,155
Clinton	23,213	17,723
Columbia	28,765	26,056
Crawford	63,827	48,755
Centre	34,394	27,000
Clarion	26,542	24,988
Elk	8,315	5,915
Erie	65,977	49,432
Fulton	9,361	9,131
Forest	4,183	898
Fayette	43,284	37,909
Greene	25,893	24,343
Huntingdon	37,252	28,100
Indiana	36,123	33,687
Jefferson	21,661	18,270
Juniata	17,491	16,986
Lawrence	27,298	22,290
Luzerne	160,971	90,244
Lycoming	47,638	37,309
M'Kean	8,826	8,859
Mercer	49,991	36,856
Mifflin	17,509	16,340
Montour	15,334	13,053
Northumberland	41,440	28,922
Potter	11,448	11,470
Snyder	15,606	15,035
Somerset	28,225	26,778
Sulivan	6,191	5,637
Susquehanna	37,530	36,267
Tioga	35,192	31,044
Union	15,568	14,145
Venango	46,382	25,043
Warren	23,897	19,190
Washington	48,481	46,805
Westmoreland	58,699	53,738
Wyoming	14,585	12,540
Total	1,713,957	1,353,039
	1,353,039	
Increase in 10 yrs.	360,918	

*Barclay township not yet in.

‡New county, formed out of Potter and M'Kean.

ENTIRE STATE.

The complete population of the State, therefore, is as follows:

Districts.	1870.	1860.	Incr'se	Per ct.
Eastern	1,778,546	1,553,076	225,470	14.52
Western	1,713,957	1,353,039	360,918	26.68
Total	3,492,503	2,906,115	586,388	20.18

THE CITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following tables will show the population of the various cities in the State.

IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Pittsburgh	86254	
Allegheny City	53185	186,254
South Side Boroughs	46,815	
Scranton		33,093
Erie		19,646
Williamsport		16,023
Altoona		10,611
Wilkesbarre		10,174
Titusville		8,639
Meadville		7,106
Lock Haven		6,985
Corry		6,812
Pittston		6,760
Carbondale		6,393
New Castle		6,164
Johnstown		6,029

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Philadelphia	657,179
Reading	34,004
Harrisburg	23,505
Lancaster	20,161
Allentown	14,159
Pottsville	12,390
York	11,012
Easton	10,991

OUR PROGRESS.

The progress of our population since the first enumeration, that of 1790, has been as follows:

Year	Population	Increase	Per ct
1790	434,373	.....	.....
1800	602,361	167,988	38.67
1810	810,091	207,730	34.49
1820	1,049,458	239,367	29.55
1830	1,348,233	298,775	28.47
1840	1,724,033	355,000	27.88
1850	2,311,786	587,753	34.09
1860	2,906,115	505,325	27.71
1870	3,492,503	586,388	29.18

FOREIGN NEWS.

Details of the Battle of Le Mans.

LE MANS, Jan. 10—Midnight—[Special to the New York *Telegram*.]—The Army of the Loire, the hope of France, has been defeated in a bloody battle within seven miles of this city. The report of cannon was heard in the city all day. The entire population of Le Mans crowded the housetops and suburbs of the city and all thoroughfares, and the progress of the fight was anxiously watched.

Although the people are accustomed to the roar of cannon, there never was seen such excitement. At eight o'clock in the morning the right wing of the French army, which was on the east of Le Mans, was suddenly attacked by the vanguard of Prussians, which emerged from the woods on the extreme right of the French.

Upon the alarm being given the advance of the French infantry wheeled into line of battle, the artillery pushing forward through intervals made in several ranks. The cavalry took positions upon the right and left wings. A more perfect line of battle could not have been formed by the finest army.

The artillery were well supplied with ammunition and the infantry with one hundred rounds per man. The supply trains were conveniently posted, and real bloody work began. The battle field was a valley. The two armies occupied heights opposite each other. The French line was semi-circular, and extended twelve miles, overlooking the valley, which was covered with twelve inches of snow. On the opposite heights the Prussians held almost a similar position.

Shortly after nine o'clock the Prussians began a furious cannonade from the woods near the extreme left, flanked by an immense force of cavalry, the woods concealing their position, when the troops were massed with the evident intention of turning Chanzey's position. The artillery fire continued on both sides until the ammunition of the Prussian artillery was almost exhausted, when the Prussians became furious and gave the order for the advance of the infantry.

The French advanced with equal rapidity along the whole line to meet the Germans in a fair hand-in-hand musketry fight. The Germans were cool and collected; the French impetuous, and behaving bravely, but near noon the Mobiles began to waver, and the French, no longer able to hold their position, began to retreat.

Meanwhile the dead and wounded strewed the ground, and the fields were red with blood. The carnage was fearful, fifteen thousand French having fallen before five o'clock, when the whole French army was in full retreat.

The number of troops engaged on each side numbered sixty thousand.

General Chanzey is reported sick, but he is still in command, and it is expected another battle will occur to-morrow.

News from Washington.

NEW YORK, January 16.—The Washington special to the *Tribune* says: The Domingo Commissioners, accompanied by representatives of several leading newspapers throughout the country, left here on Saturday night, and expect to sail on Monday evening, in the steamship Tennessee from New York. The fortunate selection which the President has made for Commissioners seems to have put an end to a general discussion of the subject ever since the meeting of Congress, and the representatives of all parties express themselves willing to be guided largely in their future action by the report which the Commissioners shall make. If the Tennessee sails to-day as expected, news may be expected from the Commissioners over the Cuba cable by the 28th ult. At the urgent request of the Commissioners, Professor Blake has been appointed geologist and mineralagist of the Commission.

The passage of the five per cent. funding bill sans debate shows how small faith is placed in its practical value. The only importance of the measure is that it will prevent the introduction and agitation of other funding schemes. If the European war ends soon it is thought one hundred millions of the new loan can be placed in London during the coming summer. The law has therefore a prospective value, and will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to take advantage of any opportunity during the Congressional recess to diminish the interest on the public debt.

The Philadelphia *North American* says that the projected new steamship line between that port and Liverpool will pay, because it will be "run in connection with a company that owns and leases three thousand miles of railway, and that can control business enough to render the line profitable at once," but adds that, "We undertake it with the fixed determination to carry it on at all hazzards, and whether profitable or not, until we can force a profit and compel success."

Joseph M. Campbell, member of the Legislature from the Seventeenth district, of Philadelphia, died at his residence in the twenty-third ward on the 11th inst., in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He at one time held a clerkship in the Tax Receiver's office, and during the administration of City Treasurer Piersol he held a very important position under that official.

Missouri is not as prosperous financially as could be desired, and Governor M'Clurg, in his recent message, says that with prudent legislation alone will the State be able to sustain its credit with any prospect of reducing the rate of taxation prior to 1877. At the close of 1868 the State debt was $18,654,000; at the close of 1865 it was $18,595,000, and at the close of 1870 it was $17,788,005, showing a reduction of only $788,000 within two years.

M. D. Shaw, of Summerhill, Crawford county, has a cat twenty-one years old, which retains all its faculties unimpaired, still being able to catch rats and mice.

The Board of Health of New Orleans has ordered the vaccination of the children attending the schools in that city.

☞ Jacksonville Soldiers' Orphan School has been discontinued.

☞ The Prussian fire on Paris is proving effective.

If you want to buy cheap clothing, something that will tickle the fancy as well as last an ordinary life time, go to Messrs. Chaney & Co's.

Mr. Chas. Ashcom, father of Hon. C. W. Ashcom, of Hopewell, who has been ill for sometime, is slowly recovering. He is now in his 89th year, and was baptized by Rev. John Wesley.

Bedford is a town of unfinished churches. Many of its christians are like their churches—unfinished also.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company knows the value of advertising and it deserves success. G. B. Armitage & Co., are its agents in Huntingdon.

The water works of Philadelphia pumped during December, 1,072,655,628 gallons of water, or an average of 35,035,201 allons per day.

General News Summary.

Bills have been introduced in the Nevada Legislature to legalize gift concerts for charitable purposes.

Orders have just been issued at Washington for the consolidation of several Internal Revenue Districts.

Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated on the 14th inst., for his third term of office, and delivered his annual message to the Legislature.

The King of Holland has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxembourg, reassuring them of the maintenance of the independence of the Duchy.

Miss Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln was privately exhibited at Washington last week. Much admiration of the work was expressed by the favored few who saw it.

The scheme of the Russian Minister of War is as follows:—Military service to be for fifteen years, immunity by purchase to be abolished and the educated classes to serve a less term.

It is announced in Madrid that Senor Sagasta takes the portfolios of Finance and the Interior. Serrano assumes the position af Minister of War, as well as President of the Council.

Prof. William P. Blake has been appointed geologist and mineralogist to the San Domingo Commission, and the botanist of the Agricultural Department will also accompany it.

A man named Francis E. Pintow, confined in the Auburn State Prison for grand larceny, has confessed to being the murderer of Mr. Rogers who was killed in New York, on the 31st of December, 1868.

☞ *The* (Pittsburgh) *Paper* says: President Hughart and Chief Engineer Latrobe, of the Connellsville railroad, expect to have trains on the road running through to Cumberland by the 30th of the present month.

Mrs. Donnelly, who undertook to light her fire with coal oil, and was so badly burned by the explosion, evidently did not read the papers. It is astonishing how ignorant people can be who think they can get along without a good weekly journal.

A Chicago detective asserts that he knows the whereabouts of Mr. Nathan's murderer; but the New York police and detectives wanting to come in for a share of the reward offered, the Chicago officer declines further developements until he arranges the matter with the Jersey City detectives.

P. & C. R. R.—Passenger trains between Bridgeport and Cumberland. Trains will leave Bridgeport at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Cumberland.

Leave Cumberland, by Mt. Savage cars, at 3 o'clock, P. M., changing cars at Kreigbaum's for Bridgeport.

The most extraordinary foreign item of the day is, that Dr. Livingston, the great explorer has reappeared, safe and sound, we infer; at any rate he has reappeared at Mozambique, where he awaits an English vessel. The last that had been heard of him was that he had been burned alive as a wizzard.

Persons who have just arrived from Arkansas say that Governor Clayton owes his election to the United States Senate entirely to Federal patronage, which was placed in his hands to manipulate his election. Mr. Clayton is reported as a Radical Republican, and pledged to support the Administration of President Grant.

J. E. Jones, of Tyrone, leaving his team in charge of a boy had the pleasure of seeing said team make straight for a railroad crossing while a train was rapidly approaching. Mr. Jones ran, backed his team, was knocked down on the track by the tongue of the sled, had several ribs broken and was otherwise injured, but managed to roll off the track before the train reached him.

Frank Blair is to be sent to the United States Senate from Missouri by the Democratic Legislature. After the nomination Frank made a characteristic speech, in which he prated about the East sucking the life blood of the West and the rights of the South. Frank may not be related to the Bourbons by ties of consanguinity, but he is nevertheless a legitimate member of that distinguished family, with the advantage of being a confirmed demagogue.

The United States steamship "Saginaw," a screw steamer, carrying four guns, rated as fourth class and attached to the Pacific fleet, went ashore on French Frigate Shoals, near Midway Island, on the 29th of October. She finally broke up. Lieut. Talbot, the executive officer; Peter Francis, quartermaster, and James Muir and John Anderson, sailors, were subsequently drowned while attempting to effect a landing on one of the Sandwich Islands, which they reached in the ship's gig.

New Advertisements.

APPEALS.

The Commissioners of Huntingdon county, will hold their Appeals at the following times and places, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock:

Henderson township, at Union School House, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February.

Brady township, at the house of Thomas M'Garvey, on Wednesday, the 8th day of February.

Union township and Mapleton borough, at the house of J. S. Pheasant, on Thursday, the 9th day of February.

Mount Union borough, at the house of J. Covert, on Friday, the 10th day of February.

Shirley township and Shirley borough, at the house of E. Eyler, on Saturday, the 11th day of February.

Cromwell township and Orbisonia borough, at the house of A. Carothers, on Monday, the 13th day of February.

Tell township, at Nossville, at the public school house, on Tuesday the 14th day of February.

Dublin township, at Shade Gap, at the house of W. M'Gowan, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February.

Springfield township, at Meadow Gap, at the public school house, on Thursday, the 16th day of February.

Clay township and Three Springs borough, at the house of D. G. Hudson, on Friday, the 17th day of February.

Cass township and Cassville borough, at the public school house, in Cassville, on Saturday, the 18th day of February.

Tod township, at Green's School House, on Monday, the 20th day of February.

Carbon township and Broad Top City borough, at the house of W. T. Pearson, on Tuesday, the 21st day of February.

Coalmont borough, at the house of A. Hykes, on Wednesday, the 22d day of February.

Hopewell township, at the school house, at Rough and Ready, on Thursday, the 23d day of February.

Lincoln township, at Coffee Run Station, at the house of —— Brumbaugh, on Friday, the 24th day of February.

Penn township, at the house of A. Zeigler, in Marklesburg, on Saturday, the 25th day of February.

Warriorsmark township and Birmingham borough, at the house of James Chamberlain, in Warriorsmark, on Tuesday, the 28th day of February.

Franklin township, at the public school house, in Franklinville, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March.

Morris township, in Waterstreet, at the house of W. A. Black, on Thursday, the 2d day of March.

Porter township and Alexandria borough, at the house of James Maull, in Alexandria, on Friday, the 3d day of March.

West township and Petersburg borough, at the house of A. Graffius, in Peterburg, on Saturday, the 4th day of March.

Barree township, at the house of Jacob Hallman, in Saulsburg, on Monday, the 6th day of March.

Jackson township, at the house of Jacob Little, in M'Alevy's Fort, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March.

Oneida township, at the Public House, at the Warm Springs, on Wednesday, the 8th of March.

Walker township, at the house of W. Lang, in M'Connellstown, on Thursday, the 9th day of March.

Huntingdon borough, at the Commissioners office, on Friday, the 10th day of March.

Juniata township, at Hawn's School House, on Saturday, the 11th day of March.

Jan. 18, '71.

1871. 1871.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

PITTSBURGH DAILY DISPATCH,

One of the LARGEST, LIVLIEST and most WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Is printed from new type, on fine white paper is independent in politics, and contains THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of matter, embracing

The Latest News by Telegraph,
The Most Reliable Market Reports,
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With the Latest News by mail, including the most interesting Personal and Political Items, full Telegraph Market Reports from all Points of Importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character.

The DISPATCH is furnished by mail at $8 00 a year, or may be had from our agents every morning in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburgh at Fifteen Cents a Week.

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THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

In issuing their Prospectus for 1871, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their WEEKLY, like their DAILY, enters upon the new year under flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and now contains

THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS

Of matter, printed on clear new type, making it one of the handsomest, as it long has been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, Weeklies in the country.

It contains all the Latest News of the day—Political, Commercial and General, and as an entertaining and receptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Is not excelled by any paper in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50, or in clubs of 10 to one address at $1 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.

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67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan.18,1871.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

OAK HALL

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

In BOYS' WEAR we have every kind of material and every variety of style suitable for YOUTH from 16 to 20, BOYS from 9 to 16, and CHILDREN from 5 to 9 years, all durable and strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our PRICES are astonishingly low.

The Largest Stock; the Finest Goods; the Newest Styles; the Best Workmanship; the Greatest Variety, at Market and Sixth Sts.

We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than OAK HALL for satisfactory Clothing and prices. Full stock all the year round.

Our CUSTOM WORK is of the very best character. Easy rule for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

jan18,71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, co of Washington and Smith streets, tingdon, Pa. [jan.12"

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHAND

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c.

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mi

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWA

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

BRIDGES TO BUILD.

The Commissioners of Huntingdon cou will receive proposals for building a bridge a Trough Creek, near Cook's mill, in Tod town on Monday, the 6th day of February 1871, up o'clock. Height of abutments 7 feet above water mark.

Also, They will receive proposals to the time and place, for building a bridge across Tr Creek, near the late residence of Christian Mi in Cass township. Height of abutments 8 above low water mark.

Both bridges to be open canal truss bridge feet long. Plan and specifications in the Com sioners' office.

By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER. Cler

Jan. 18, '71.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of William Wilson, deceas*

Letters of Administration having been granted undersigned on the estate of William Wilson, of Jackson township, deceased, all person: kn ing themselves indebted to make immediate p ment, and those having claims to present t duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT WILSON, Administrato

Jackson township, Jan. 18, '71.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C Sheets & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual sent. Isaac N. Sheets, will continue the busi at the old stand. The accounts due the late will be settled at the old office of Cook, Sheets Co., in Dudley. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call as early as possible settle.

COOK, SHEETS & C

Dudley, Dec. 14, 1870–3t.

MARCH & BRO. would notify parties knowing themselves indebted come at once for settlement, as we would

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, January 18, 1871.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 309, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Jerusalem Tribe, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Wesleyan Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plankett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. O'Halleran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

Sunday last was a dreary day.

An expensive luxury—Gas light.

Lewistown wants a steam fire engine.

"The beautiful snow" has disappeared.

Plenty—Corner loafers and bummers.

Scarce—Matter whereof locals are made.

On a high—Old Boreas, on Sunday night.

Ditto—Some of the b'hoys on Saturday.

A success—Hollidaysburg's night school.

The late warm weather spoiled the sleighing.

There are 210 soldiers' orphans at Cassville.

Mifflintown and Patterson have a police force.

Suspended—The Hollidaysburg Good Templars.

Judge Banks, of Lewistown, died on the 6th inst.

The latest novelty for love sick swains is perfumed ink.

G. Nelson Smith has retired from the *Mountain Echo*.

Didn't pay—Ned Buntline's lecture in Hollidaysburg.

The State Temperance Union meets at Harrisburg to-day.

Clearfield county has contracted for a new jail to cost $89,500.

A colored man has been selected as a juror in Cambria county.

Altoona policemen are to be over-coated at the expense of the city.

The religious revival in the M. E. Church in this place is still in progress.

For all kinds of plain and fancy printing call at the "Journal Building."

Busy—Our job presses. We have four of them, so send along your orders.

Slim—The attendance at the exhibition of the female minstrel troupe last week.

The Lewistown merchants have resolved not to sell coal oil after five o'clock, p. m.

A column of educational matter will be found on the fourth page of to-day's issue.

Everybody hates scandal, yet it retails readily amongst the lower strata of society.

A Philadelphian named Brady was choked to death on a piece of meat, on Friday.

We had a pop visit from R. B. Brown, Esq., of the Clarion *Democrat*, a few days ago.

A passenger train was wrecked on the mountain one day last week. No particulars.

The citizens of Lewistown subscribed $350 to aid the sufferers by the late fire in Mifflintown.

Henry & Co. have purchased a first-class hay press, which can be seen at their mammoth establishment.

Hon. R. Bruce Petrikin will accept our thanks for a copy of the Report of the Auditor General for 1870.

If you want to sell your wares advertise in the Journal. It is read by thousands of persons every week.

A couple of men employed at the new Broad Top bridge were slightly injured last week by falling off the timbers.

Judge Bedford recently declared from the bench that a pistol shot was the best reception for burglars and rioters.

John Wanamaker spent $100,000 in advertising last year, and added to his capital $1,000,000. It *does* pay to advertise.

Our editorial brethren will please consider our hat elevated *a la mode* for the flattering compliments paid the Journal.

The County Commissioners publish their Appeal days in another column, and those interested will do well to make a note of it.

A large quantity of hematite ore has been discovered at Orbisonia and already capitalists are turning their attention that way.

We understand that the Pennsylvania railroad company intend to erect a $160,000 depot at Altoona, to be made of iron and glass.

An Ebensburg youth amused the citizens of that mountain village, the other day, by driving a pair of goats through the streets, harnessed to a sled.

Gov. Geary and wife received the members of the Legislature and their friends generally, at the executive mansion, on the evening of the 12th inst.

If the young lady who paints and powders before going out, will take the trouble to close the blinds her neighbors will not be able to see her putting on the "fixins."

H. G. Brenner, of Lancaster, was to have been married on Thursday, but the ceremony was prevented by a little incident which occurred. The bridegroom committed suicide.

Owing to the freezing of our rollers, during the late cold snap, our paper did not present a neat appearance last week. It is all right to-day, and looks as nice as a girl of "sweet sixteen."

The ladies have adopted dresses low down in the neck. They are very convenient to admit the hand to take out spools of *cotton* and other valuable articles deposited there for safe keeping.

The new M. E. Church at Bowman's, in Smith Valley, Scottsville charge, Central Pennsylvania Conference, will be dedicated to God, Sabbath, Jan. 22d. Rev. B. B. Hamlin, D. D., will take charge of matters generally.

An individual from the rural districts came to town on Saturday last, and after indulging in a plentiful supply of rot-gut whisky found his way to railroad street, where he was relieved of his coat and a wallet containing some thirty dollars in cash. He left for his home, on Sunday morning, a wiser and a poorer man.

Huntingdon Should be a Great Manufacturing Centre.—There is no location in the State of Pennsylvania that has the advantages and resources of Huntingdon for manufacturing purposes, and the only wonder is that the capitalists of the country have not discovered this fact. We desire, briefly, to call the attention of the public to what should be manifest to every body.

Huntingdon is located on the Juniata river, at what is about to be the head of navigation on the Pennsylvania Canal, and at the junction of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad with the Pennsylvania Central. The Broad Top Railroad traverses the entire length of Woodcock Valley to within a few miles of Bedford, and by several branches penetrates the Broad Top Coal field from which great quantities of coal are constantly being shipped to the eastern markets. The supply of coal in this field cannot be exhausted for many years, if worked to double the capacity they are now worked, or ever have been worked. So that the question of cheap fuel is fully settled, but besides this the Allegheny and Clearfield coal fields are reached directly by the Pennsylvania Central and its connections with less than sixty miles of transportation, while on the other hand, by the completion of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, which will be successfully accomplished during the year 1871, the great Berlin, Mt. Savage and Connellsville coal fields can be reached in about the same distance. The Connellsville Coke has a national reputation. Here then are inexhaustible quantities of fuel within easy distances of Huntingdon.

The question of fuel being settled the next point to be settled, is, is there sufficient quantities of ore within easy transportation of Huntingdon to warrant the location of the larger and heavier classes of manufactories? We answer this query emphatically in the affirmative. Woodcock Valley, lying at the base of Tussey's Mountain, for a distance of forty miles, contains vast quantities of the best quality of iron ore, and Tussey's Mountain contains a heavy vein or two extending through the whole length of it. These veins are worked at several points and ores transported to Johnstown and Danville to be smelted into iron. But it is quite probable that there are other veins of ore to be developed in the course of time, though enough to run a large number of furnaces for centuries, has already been discovered. Ore has also been found in large quantities at Orbisonia. In addition to the ore in Woodcock Valley, lime stone is found in great abundance, so that all the necessary raw materials, out of which to manufacture iron, are to be had within a radius of a few miles and directly on the line of railroad. Why then haul these materials hundreds of miles away to manufacture them into iron, and consume so much that ought to be profits, in transportation? It is worse than folly, it is stupidity.

Iron can be manufactured at Huntingdon, and conveyed to market as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other point in the United States, and we make this statement without fear of successful contradiction. The establishment and successful operation of the Riddlesburg Furnace, by the Kemble Coal and Iron Company, has fully established the fact that iron can be manufactured here as cheap, if not cheaper, than anywhere else in the country and that persons manufacturing iron can make money here while at other points, owing to heavy expenses, they are compelled to abandoned the business. And with the advatages of the Canal for the transporting of the manufactured article to market, Huntingdon has a two-fold advantage over any other point in the State. And what is here said in regard to the manufacturing of iron is applicable to any other branch of manufactures.

Now, then, why have capitalists not learned these facts and availed themselves of these advantages? The only answer we can make, is, that they have not been made acquainted with them. What, then, is to be done to acquaint capitalists with these important advantages? The live men of Huntingdon, those who desire to do some good for themselves, their posterity and their neighbors, not the dead wood and lumber which are a curse to the community and who are only calculated, to borrow a homely expression from a cotemporary, for first-class funerals, should call a meeting at once and appoint a committee to draw up a statement of all these advantages, and to have thousands of them printed and circulated wherever surplus capital is to be found, and in addition, let several live gentlemen be appointed Secretaries to conduct all correspondence and to give any information which may be required. This is the only way in which our natural advantages and great resources can become known, and the live men must do it—dead men don't even tell tales. Come, let us hear from you, who is going to move first?

Bedford Lodge No. 202. I. O. O. F.

Afflictions, it is said, never come singly; and the Lodge of Odd Fellows at Bedford, seem to be realizing the truth of the proverb. They have, until recently, enjoyed for several years, a remarkable immunity from the average mortality of similar associations. On the 21st of Dec. last, one of their oldest members, Mr. James Strong, who had long been known as a worthy citizen and devoted christian, departed this life, and he was buried in Bedford Cemetery in compliance with his own request, clothed in a Patriarch's regalia, and with the fullest ceremonies of the Order. "Bury me," he said, a few days before his death, "in my regalia, and let the brothers wear their regalia; and bury me with all the ceremonies of the Order, and say that I requested it; that the world may know there is nothing in Odd-Fellowship, that a Christian man need be ashamed of when he comes to die. Thank God that I ever became an Odd-Fellow."

His request was fully carried out. He was borne to his grave, as he desired, by fraternal hands, accompanied by the Brothers of Bedford, Bloody Run and Rainsburg Lodges, and the Patriarchs of Peace Branch Encampment of Bedford.

After the services of the church, the impressive ritual of the Order was read by Rev. Bro. Whitney, and the chaplain of Bedford Lodge, Rev. J. T. Thompson. Then the following hymn, written for the occasion, by Dr. C. N. Hickok, Grand Representative to the G. L. U. S., was sung by the Brotherhood to the beautiful air *"Adeste Fidelis:"*

I.

Cold on his bier our cherish'd Brother lies;
Pulseless and still the heart within his breast;
Death's hand has seal'd to us his loving eyes;
Come, let us gently bear him to his rest.

II.

Silent his tongue: In vain the friendly hand
We wait, that ours in mystic grasp caresse'd;
Gather ye Patriarchs of our "chosen band;"
With tender sadness bear him to his rest.

III

Finish'd his work: His days of toil are o'er;
Gone all the cares which once his bosom press'd.
Sorrow and sighing are his lot no more;
Then let us thankful lay him down to rest.

IV.

Peaceful his slumbers; Brothers, mourn him not,
Whose life and death the love of God hath bless'd:
Wash'd from his soul each stain of mortal spot;
In joyful hope we'll leave him to his rest.

V.

In yon bright land of never fading youth;
With the redeem'd, in shinking raiment dress'd;
'Neath the full Sun of "Friendship, Love and Truth;"
His chasten'd spirit finds immortal rest.

VI.

God of our Order, hear our earnest prayer:
Oh, bend thy sovereign ear to our request:
Make us thy servants; fix our portion where
Thy faithful people dwell in endless rest.

The strains of the anthem sounded exquisitely upon the clear, wintry air, amid the forest trees of the Cemetery; and many eyes were moist with tears; and many hearts melted with sympathy, as the Brotherhood filed past the grave, to deposit their last token of love, "the evergreen," upon the sleeper's breast; to indicate that the Odd Fellow's burial was ended.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted and published by the Order; but scarcely had they met the public eye, when the Lodge was again called upon to perform their funereal rites, for a distinguished Brother, suddenly smitten by the hand of death.

Hon. Alexander King, President Judge of the 16th Judicial District, died after a brief illness, at his residence in Bedford, at noon of Tuesday, the 10 inst, in the 66th year of his age, and his obsequies were attended by his large family connection, the Order of Odd Fellows, the members of the Bar and officers of the Court, and a large concourse of sorrowing citizens, on the 12th, at 2, o'clock P. M.

Judge King had been a member of Bedford Lodge, since the year 1846, and was warmly attached to the Order. The annexed resolutions will suffice to express, far better than we can do, the estimate placed upon his character, by those most intimately acquainted with him, in public and private life, for this long period. We may mention in passing, that several years of his early life were spent in Huntingdon, while pursuing his law studies in the office of the late Robert Allison Esq. Since the above was written Past Grand Wm. Bowles of Bedford Lodge who was one of the pallbearers at the Judge's funeral and also at Bro. Strongs died on Monday morning last from apoplexy.

In Memoriam. The following paper, reported by C. N. Hickok, G. Rep. and Past Grands, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, M. A. Points and J. R. Jordan, who were appointed a committee to express the sentiments of Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F. on the death of their late brother, Hon. Alexander King, Past Grand, was unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of the Lodge, held on Friday Evening, Jan. 13, A. D. 1871.

Levi Smith, N. G.

Attest.

Jno. R. Jordan, Sec'y.

Again has the shadow of the death angel's wing, fallen upon our Lodge Room. Once more we are called upon to morn a Brother departed, the sound of whose footsteps we may never hear returning across our threshold. The lesson of our mortality, taught us in God's Holy Book, and reiterated in our ritual, and demonstrated in the experience of our lives, and yet so habitually forgotten; is again repeated;—"all must die." The brothers of high, as well as they of low degree, are alike the objects of the insatiate archer's aim; and none may escape. As it has been, all through the past; as it ever will be, until time shall be no more; so is now nature's sad refrain—"Earth to earth; ashes to ashes; dust to dust." Many centuries have passed since it was first written;—"Man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets;" and to-day the sable tokens of Earth's woe are universal as then.

We knew the day of mourning would sooner or later come to us as a Brotherhood; "we knew not when; we knew not where." We knew our mystic chain could not remain forever unbroken, yet we could not divine on what link the severing blow would fall; and how unexpected has been our sorrow; how little prepared are we for our sadness.

Only a few days have passed since we sung our requium at the grave of an humble Brother;—one of God's lowly, suffering ones, who, ripe for heaven, had long waited to depart. Now a Brother, strong in his manhood; high in our Order; exalted in social life; honored in political position and public trust, lies prostrate in the tomb. To-day we mourn the Past Grand, sage in council; and in whose example we saw demonstrated all that is inculcated in our "Friendship, Love, and Truth," and—

Wherras, it hath pleased Almighty God, thus to bereave us, in the sudden death, in the midst of his usefulness, of Hon. Alexander King, Past Grand of this Lodge; therefore be it

Resolved, That while in the death of Past Grand, Alex. King, we are deeply afflicted; we are nevertheless greatly comforted in the remembrance of his useful and honorable career, in all the several relations of life;—as a firm believer in the revelation of God's Word; as an honored and influential citizen; a trusted and faithful lawyer; an incorruptable Senator; a righteous Judge; an accomplished scholar; a high toned gentleman; a fast friend; a loving husband; a tender father; a true brother; a warm hearted, compassionate, just man.

Resolved, That to the lives of such men as Judge King, who during a quarter of a century of connection with our Order, saw no cause to be ashamed of genuine Odd Fellowship, we point with pride, as an unanswerable argument against the aspersions of our opponents, and in favor of our benevolent institution.

Resolved, That the death of Past Grand King, after so brief an illness, admonishes us to be "also ready," that, like him, we may be able, by Divine help, to "set our house in order," and, "sustained by an unfaltering trust," calmly resign our spirits into the hands of Him who gave them.

Resolved, That to the family of Past Grand King, who, bereft of his tender care and affection, will most sadly feel his loss, we offer our most heart-felt sympathy; praying that "the God of all consolation" may be with his Widow and Orphans in their sore trial; upholding, comforting, counselling, leading and forever blessing them.

Resolved, That as a token of our respect for the memory of Past Grand King, the Lodge Room of No. 202, be draped in mourning, and that the members thereof wear the usual badge of sorrow for thirty days.

Resolved, That a record of Past Grand King's death, and of his connection with the Order, be entered in the Bible of the Lodge; that these proceedings be spread upon the journal; and that a copy thereof be signed by the Noble Grand and Secretary, and by the Committee, with the Seal of the Lodge; and forwarded to the family of Brother King; and also that the same be published in the papers of this Judicial District, "The Huntingdon Journal" and the "*American Odd Fellow*" of New York.

C. N. HICKOK, G. R.
S. L. RUSSELL, P. G.
T. R. GETTYS, P. G.
M. A. POINTS, P. G.
J. R. JORDAN, P. G.
Committee.

Report of the Chief Engineer of the B. & B. Railroad Company.—We cut the following facts from the Report of John Fulton Esq., Chief Engineer of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, publishe! in the Bedford *Inquirer* of last week:

The whole distance from Mt. Dallas to Bridgeport by the located line is 30 9-10 miles.

The alignment of the road, considering the rough character of the main portion of the country through which it passes, is very satisfactory. 19 4-10 miles of the distance is made of straight lines, and 11 5-10 miles of curved lines.

On the most difficult portion of the line, from Mt. Dallas to Bedford, the greatest curvature used is 9°, having a radius of 637 feet. On the Bridgeport end it has not been found necessary to use greater than an 8° curve and even this at only a few places.

The maximum gradient on the Mt. Dallas end is only 39 feet per mile, graduating down to the horizontal—for the road at Bedford is only 10 feet higher than at the Mt. Dallas connection, in a distance of 7 7-10 miles.

From Bedford to Buffalo Summit the gradients ascend in a regular order, beginning with almost horizontal and raising at the rate of 20, 30, to 52.8 feet per mile, until the summit is approached. One mile on either side of it the gradients are 93 feet per mile. From the extent and uniformity of ground under the two miles saddling the summit, no effort has been made to cut it down to the maximum grade of 52.8 feet per mile. An average cutting of two miles in length and 20 feet deep would accomplish this—besides the slate rock at this place is of the softest kind and easily excavated, but such a work exceeded the design in expenditure in location, and hence, has been left for subsequent action.

From the south side of Buffalo Summit grade, the gradients descend uniformly to Bridgeport—beginning with 52.8 feet per mile, graduating to 40 feet per mile and flattening near the junction at Bridgeport to 30 feet per mile.

The width of prism of road in excavations is 14 feet and on embankments 12 feet.

On the whole line there will only be required nine trussed bridges from 80 to 140 feet spans. The bridge at Mt. Dallas is designed to be a deck bridge—the cars to run on top of it, 40 feet above low water. It will have a central opening of 140 feet spanning the river, and two wing spans of 80 feet each, affording abundant waterway for the extraordinary freshets which are sometimes so destructive along this river. The Cove Creek bridge is a thorough bridge of 100 feet span. The bridge at Juniata river crossing near Bedford is to be similiar to the Cove Creek bridge, with the addition of a short wing trustle to give free vent to waters in floods. The bride at Presbyterian church is designed to be 140 feet span with trussed or tresseled approaches to accommodate the somewhat shifting character of river channel at this place. The bridge on Buffalo Creek is to be 80 feet span, two bridges on Little Will's Creek of 100 feet spans, and one bridge over Big Wills Creek of two spans of 100 feet each.

No trestling has has been adopted on the road. The design is to make it permanent and substantial in all its details, opening a way over which passengers and freight can be transported safely, promptly and economically.

The field work of preliminary survey began at Bedford the 19th of August last. Maps, profiles and estimates were prepared covering 30 miles of examined lines, for the advertised day of letting, Oct. 1, 1870. Your Engineer's estimate for the graduation, Masonry and Bridging on the 23 2-10 miles of road from Bedford to Bridgeport, by the adopted "Iron Ore Route," was $106,938.97—or at the rate of $4609.41 per mile.

On the adjourned day of letting, Oct. 12, the work was allotted to Messrs. H. R. Campbell, Son & Co., of Philadelphia, for the gross sum of $94,381.00—the work to be completed on or before the first day of July, 1871. The contractor to be paid 80 per cent. in cash and 20 per cent. in capital stock of your company.

The following refers to the Mt. Dallas end:

Your Engineer's estimate for the graduation, masonry and bridging of this difficult division of the work was $99,348.20 or $12,902.36 per mile.

On the 15th of November this work was let to two parties. The first 5 miles west of Mt. Dallas station were allotted to Messrs. Lowry, Williams & Co., and the remaining 2 7-10 miles to Messrs. Campbell & Bros. of Altoona.

The amount to be paid to Lowery, Williams & Co., for the five miles is $68,455.26, and to Campbell & Bros. for 2 7-10 miles, $21,344.-74; making the aggregate cost of this work at contractors prices $89,800.00

The total cost of the graduation, bridging and masonry of the whole line at contract prices is as follows:

H. R. Campbell, Son & Co., Phil'a.	$94,381.00
Lowry, Williams, & Co.	68,455.26
Campbell & Bros.. Altoona.	21,344.74
30 9-10 miles of cross-ties, at 50c..	40,170.00
	$224,351.00
Less 20 per cent in stock	18,876.20
Total in cash	$205,474.80

Hall Dedication.—The new Hall of United Brothers Lodge, No. 176, I. O. O. F., at M'Alevy's Fort, was formally dedicated to the purposes of the order, on Thursday, the 5th inst., by Past D. D. G. Master, Graffius Miller, assisted by several Past Grands.

An address was delivered by Dr. C. N. Hickok, of Bedford, R. W. Grand Representative from the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and was followed by some excellent remarks by Past Grand, Rev. W. Gwynn, of Manor Hill. The address of Grand Representative Hickok, which was of a controversial character, is spoken of as an able effort, as is usual with him, when the occasion calls for it, he threw down the gauntlet and walked fearlessly into the ranks of the opposition. Intelligent and finely educated, the Doctor is moreover a forcible writer and an earnest and eloquent speaker, and being thoroughly posted on the subject of Odd-Fellowship, his address, as might be expected, has done much toward removing the grumblers prejudice, againts the Order, which exists in the vicinity of the Fort.

The members of the lodge there deserve great credit for their efforts in the cause of "Benevolence and Charity," amidst discouraging circumstances. Through the enterprise of a brother, they have now one of the most convenient and tasteful Lodge Rooms in the county, and they cannot fail to prosper. May success attend them.

Agricultural Meeting.—The Huntingdon county Agricultural Society held its regular annual meeting for the election of officers, and the transaction of their business, in the Court House on Wednesday evening of last week, agreeable to previous announcements.

The annual report of the Measurer, presenting the financial condition of the Society, was read and accepted, and ordered to be published in the papers of the county.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the 3d article of the Constitution be amended so as to provide hereafter for the election of two Vice Presidents, only, instead of one from each Township.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Graffus Miller.
Vice Presidents—Jacob Miller, David Hare.
Recording Secretary—R. McDivitt.
" " M. S. Lytle.
Corresponding " D. Blair.
Treasurer—Geo. Jackson.
Librarian—T. H. Cremer.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the resolutions offered and adopted at the last meeting, relative to incorporating the Society be now reaffirmed and carried out.

Adjourned till the next regular meeting in April.

G. Miller,
President.

R. McDivitt,
M. S. Lytle,
Secretaries.

Everybody Knows Us.—Some say, that it is no use for them to advertise, that they have been in one place of business all their lives, and everybody knows them. Such people forget to take into consideration that our country is increasing in population nearly forty per cent. every ten years, and no matter how old the place may be, there are constant changes taking place, some move to other parts, and strangers fill their places. In this age of the world, unless the name of a business firm is kept constantly before the public, some new firms may start up, and, liberally advertising, in a very short time take the places of the older ones, and the latter rust out, as it were and be forgotten. No man ever lost money by judicious advertising.

A Boatmens' Meeting was held at the Juniata House, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of fixing rates of Freight on the Canal for the coming boating season. The interest of the Boatmen and Shippers was fully discussed by persons present. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, on the 23d of February next., where all interested are invited to attend.

S. E. Henry, Sec'y.

We notice that at the annual election for President and Board of Directors of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, held on the 9th inst., four of the old board were re-elected. We are not surprised at the re-election of two of them, because they have acted pretty consistently, but if we had been re-elected we would consider that there was room for reflection upon our integrity.

B. March & Bro.—Return their thanks for the prompt response *given* to their notice of settlement, and respectfully ask a continuance of public patronage. Those who have not responded, are expected to call immediately, as our books must be settled, and we prefer settling them ourselves. Those who are not prepared to settle by paying cash, notes at reasonable terms will be taken.

Norway Oats.—The undersigned offer for sale, 50 bushel *genuine* Norway Oats. These were brought into the county about two years ago, by an enterprising farmer and offered reasonably. Those wishing to try these celebrated Oats are requested to call, or send in their orders as soon as possible.

GLAZIER & BRO.

Jan. 18,'71tf.

Go to A. R. Stewart & Co., and buy one of their Silver light or organd oil Burners. 2m.

House Destroyed by Fire.—On the 1st inst, the house of Mr. John Thomas, Broad Top township, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. Mr. Thomas and his family were on a visit to a neighbor, about three-fourths of a mile distant when the accident occurred. The smoke was seen ascending from the burning building, but before it could be reached the fire had made such headway as to defy all efforts to extinguish it. This sad accident leaves Mr. Thomas and a family of small children houseless and penniless.—*Bed. Gazette.*

Accident.—Mrs. R. Westley Africa, of this borough, met with a serious accident on Monday afternoon last, which in all probability, will cripple her for life. While visiting a neighbor, she slipped on the icy pavement dislocating one of her hips and breaking some of the bones.

Send, if You can't Go.—If requested, Wanamaker & Brown will send samples of their goods, prices and rules for self-measure, to any one out of Philadelphia; and they guarantee a fit in such cases, and satisfaction in all respects.

Extraordinary Inducements.—Delaines 15 cents up; Black Colored Alpacas 30 cents up; Wool Delaines 35 cents up; Dress Plaids 25 cents up; Prints 6 cents to 12 cents and all kinds of Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices at

Jan. 18, 2t. Henry & Co.

X L N T.—The stock of Ladies and Childrens Broche. Long single and breakfast Shawls. Ladies Black Cloth Sacques, which are now offered at cost by

San. 18, 2t. Henry & Co.

Carpet Rags taken in exchange for goods at Henry & Co.

Jan. 18, 2t.

Great Bargains.—Furs, Furs, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs at cost at

Jan. 18, 2t. Henry & Co.

Superior Inducements.—Great bargains in Clothing at greatly reduced prices at

Jan. 18, 2t. Henry & Co.

A Superior lot of Fencing Posts, both Locast and Chestnut, at the Lumber Yard of

Jan. 18, 1t. March & Bro.

Marriages.

WEIDENSALL—WESTBROOK.—On the 12th inst., by Rev. M. K. Foster, Mr. James A. Weidensall, of Altoona, to Miss Mollie M. Westbrook, of Huntingdon, Pa.

[Altoona papers please copy.]

NORRIS—DELL.—On the 5th inst., by Rev. James C. Clarke, Mr. Samuel A. Norris, of Penn township, to Miss Hannah J. Dell, of Cass township, Hunt., county.

YINGLING—AMBROSE.—On the 3d inst., by Rev. M. S. Smith, Mr. B. F. Yingling, of Kansas, to Miss Kate Ambrose, of Huntingdon county, Pa.

CRAWFORD—KING.—On the 4th inst., by the same, at the M. E. Parsonage, Petersburg, Mr. Adam Crawford to Miss Lizzie King, all of Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, Pa.

SHOOP—CONNOR.—On the 12th inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's parents in Alexandria, Pa., Mr. John H. Shoop, of Milesburg, Pa., to Miss Lizzie Connor.

Deaths.

DURBORROW.—On Thursday, the 12th inst., at Bedford, Thomas, infant son of J. R. and E. J. Durborrow, aged 13 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

PEIGHTAL.—At his residence, in Oneida township, on the 11th inst., Mr. Samuel Peightal, aged almost 72 years.

The deceased was an old and respected citizen of this county, and was in all respects an exemplary man.

Philadelphia Market.

Jan 17, 1871.

Extra family flour,	$7 00
Superfine flour,	5 50
Fancy brands,	8 00
Rye flour,	5 00
Corn Meal,	4 00
White wheat per bu.,	1 40
Red Wheat,	1 65
Corn,	76
Rye,	60
Oats,	55

Huntingdon Market.

Jan 18. 1871.

White wheat flour.	$7 25
Red wheat flour,	7 00
White wheat per bu,	1 35
Red wheat,	1 23
Rye,	80
Corn,	70
Oats	40
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

HENRY—FISHER.—On the 3d inst., by Rev. J. J. Kerr, Mr. J. P. Henry to Miss Mollie E. Fisher, both of this county.

Miscellaneous.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON, (late John Bare & Co.;)

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

CAPITAL, PAID UP $50,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

The unfinished business of the late firm of John Bare & Co. will be completed by The Union Bank of Huntingdon. C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

MONEY CANNOTBUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, prodneing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner*, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to pedlers, at any price. [june15,'70y

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

FALL STOCK,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

EASTON BLAKE. M. MARION M'NEIL.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

BLAKE & M'NEIL,

(Successor to J. M. Cunningham & Son.)

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

Iron and Brass Castings,

made in a first-class Foundry. We have always on hand all kinds of Plow and Stove Castings, Wash Kettles, Cellar Windows, Grates, Coal-hole Castings for pavements, Window weights of all sizes and weights, Pipe joints, Sled and Sleigh Soles, Wagon-boxes, Machine Castings, for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish

HEATERS AND IRON FENCES

of the most improved styles, oven doors and frames, door sills, and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a large stock of patterns, and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than can be had in the country. Having a good drill, we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

Office in Leister's new building, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALERS

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cold, Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Every Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $2 per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964 North 8th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a.

Dec. 14-2m-*

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

USE THE RED HORSE POWDERS.

Horses cured of Glanders.—Aaron Snyder, U. S. Assistant Assessor, Mount Ætna, Pa. C. Bacon, Livery Stable, Sunbury. Horses cured of Founder.—Wolf & Wilhelm, Danville, Pa.; A. Ellis, Merchant, Washingtonville, Pa.; A. Sloanaker, Jers

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm, and Household.

How to Make Neat's Foot Oil.

The hoofs are chopped off, and other portions are cracked and boiled thoroughly. From the surface of this boiled mass pure neat's foot oil is skimmed, which is unsurpassed by any other oleaginous matter for harness, shoes, etc. After the oil is taken off the water is strained, to take from it any fatty particles that remain, and then it is boiled again, until, upon trying, it is found to settle into stiff jelly. It is then poured into flat bottomed dishes, and when cold, cut into suitable sized pieces. It hardens in a few days, and then you will have a very fine article of glue, free from impurities of any kind. By taking a portion of this glutinous substance before it becomes too thick, and brushing it over pieces of silk, you have just as much court plaster as you desire, inodorous, tenacious, and entirely free from those poisonous qualities which cause (as much of the article sold by apothecaries does,) inflammation, when applied to scratches, cuts and sores.

How to Keep a Cellar Warm.

The mode of proceeding is given by the *Scientific American*, as follows:

"The walls and ceiling were pasted over with four or five thicknesses of old newspapers, a curtin of the same material pasted over the small low windows at the top of the cellar. The papers were pasted to the bare joists over head, leaving an air space between them and the floor. He reports that the papers carried his roots through last winter, the cellar was left unbanked, and he is confident they have made the cellar frost-proof. We do not counsel the special use of old newspapers for this purpose. It is just as well or better to use coarse brown paper.. Whatever paper is employed, it will be necessary to sweep down the walls thoroughly, and use a very strong size to hold the paper to the stones. It is not necessary to press the paper down into all the depressions of the wall; every air space beneath it is an additional defence against the cold."

We have no doubt the process described above will prove efficacious. Try it. It is inexpensive, and easily done.

Henry Ward Beecher on Interest.

No blister draws sharper than interest does. Of all industries none is comparable to that of interest. It works all day and night, in fair weather and foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It gnaws at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its film, as a fly is bound in a spider's web. Debts roll a man over and over, binding hand foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is but one thing on a farm like it, and that is the Canada thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its roots, whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower the father of a million seed. Every leaf is an awl, every branch a spear, and every plant like a platoon of bayonets, and a field of them like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and vegetable curse. And yet a farmer had better make his bed of Canada thistles than attempt to be at ease upon interest.

Medical Properties of Eggs.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothes pain and effectually excludes the burn from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodium, or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolks of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed, and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.

Bone Felon.

Of all painful things, can there be any so excrutiatingly painful as a bone felon? We know of none that flesh is heir to; and as this malady is quite frequent and the subject of much earnest consideration, we give the latest receipe for its cure, which is given by that high authority the London *Lancet*: "As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of your thumb nail and let it remain six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can instantly be taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet."

To Cure Colic.—To cure colic in horses, take a piece of blanket, or any thick material, large enough to cover the horse from his fore to his hind legs, and from the spine to the floor as he lies, wring it out in hot water as hot as you can stand. You need not fear scalding the animal. Apply this to the horse, and cover it with a simular dry cloth. As soon as the heat diminishes much, dip the wet cloth again in hot water. This plan will within an hour cure the worst cases of colic.—*American Stock Journal*

Cribbing Horses.—The cure is very simple and easily applied. Get some pulverized cayenne pepper and sprinkle plentifully on the edge of the trough to which your horse is hitched, so that he will suck it up with the first draught of air. If you ride or drive out, carry some with you in a phial and sprinkle a little on the top of the post to which you tie your horse, and he will soon be cured. We know this remedy to prove effectual.

☞ Never ask what one of the mutton breeds of sheep will weigh at theree years old, but what he will weigh at twelve or fifteen months; and so of cattle and pigs. There should be no exception to this rule, in all animals intended solely for the butcher, and more especially when they are to be kept on high-priced lands.—*A. Agriculturist.*

☞ George E. Waring, says the *American Agriculturist*, that he thinks it quite possible to grow common horses as large, strong and durable at three years old, as they are now at five. He does not think high feeding of colts and young horses injurious, if the food is of the right kind, and is accompanied with exercise.

☞ Nebraska is taking a deep interest in the Cashmere Goat. Col. R. W. Furnas has two hundred of them, and thinks they will prove a profitable stock for the Western States.

☞ Deep plowing and thorough cultivation are essential to secure good crops.

Educational.

The Characteristics of a True Teacher.

A true teacher is one who loves his work, and goes about it with spirit and energy. Each day, as it comes, opens a new life and brings new attractions to him. He is constantly on the alert for information that may be of interest and value to his pupils. He loves his work and hence pursues it with unceasing vigor, and does not know what it is to become disheartened.—Each lesson presents some new interest, and his zeal infuses new life and interest into his pupils, as they catch his manner and spirit. With him, the time never drags heavily. He feels an interest in his pupils, and takes pleasure in showing them the "better way" in all their undertakings. He will not help them in preparing a lesson except they absolutely need assistance, and then only by a few hints and well-directed questions which draw from them the information they seek. He studies them at their sports and learns their weak points and faults and by precept and example directs them in the path that leads to a noble manhood or womanhood. He shows that he feels an interest in their studies and pursuits and hence has their confidence and esteem.

The teacher I am trying to describe is always firm, and having once taken a stand, never yields, unless he finds he is in the wrong, and then he yields in such a way as to maintain the respect and confidence of the pupil. His rules are few and simple, and each pupil must be prompt in obedience. He unites firmness and kindness and maintains an even temperament in the presence of his school. His pupils respect and obey his requirements, and feel that he is right even while they are being punished. He abounds in practical common sense, which guides him in time of trouble, and helps him to manage his school with ability. The true teacher tries to understand what he teaches. He prepares himself faithfully for his recitations, and studies that he may become thorough in what he attempts to teach. He keeps himself posted as to what is going on in the world, that he may ever be ready to impart fresh knowledge to his school. He also improves every opportunity to add to his professional skill. He visits other schools, reads school periodicals, reads works on the theory and practice of teaching, attends teachers' institutes and strives to keep up with the progress of the profession. He feels a brotherly love for all who are in the profession, and regards every teacher as a friend, and is ever ready to extend to such the hand of friendship. He loves his profession, and is conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He holds his profesion as second to none. He is not in the profession temporarily. He is not making it a stepping-stone to something he may like better. Such a teacher is invaluable to any community, and is worthy of a respectable support. To him is confided a trust next to that of parent, and with him in his labor all parents should harmoniously unite.

Harmony of Action.

The following is taken from the *Illinois Teacher*. It is as timely here, in Huntingdon county:

A frequent source of the dissatisfaction of parents with the management of schools arises from the lack of a common understanding and concert of action between and them the school authorities. Teachers are often blamed, and perhaps rudely treated, for an occurrence in school in which they are only the agents bound to carry out the instructions of their employers. The regulations of school are denounced as arbitrary and unjust, because their necessity is not appreciated or their wisdom understood. In such cases a few words explaining the situation and the necessity of the course pursued will often secure not only acquiescence but a hearty co-operation in the plan presented. This idea has recently been practically carried out by the school authorities of Galesburg, with very excellent results. A circular to parents has been issued by the Board of Education, from which we take the following extracts:

"*First.* Absence and Tardiness.—From the excuses generally urged for these irregularities, we are reluctantly led to the belief that they are too often the result of indifference or want of forethought on the part of parents. A conscientious teacher must regard every absence or tardiness, except when occasioned by causes which neither parent nor child can control, as a positive crime against the entire school; and even when unavoidable, as, at least, a grave misfortune. Our schools are maintained at a cost, in round numbers, of one hundred dollars a day. They may be compared to a large manufacturing establishment, the machinery of which is kept in running order at heavy expense. The pupils are the workmen. At what profit could such an establishment be maintained if one-half, or even one-tenth, of the workmen absented themselves daily, or came straggling to their work at all hours? We appeal to you, parents, not merely for the sake of your children, in whom it should be your highest care to cultivate correct habits, but for the sake of the success and reputation of our schools, insist, in spite of all questions of mere personal convenience, that your children shall be in their places at every roll-call. Remember that the very first requisite of a good school, one in which the children will feel an interest and make rapid progress, is the punctual and regular attendance of all its members. The next is good order. When these are secured, the rest is sure to follow. To remedy the evils of irregular attendance, we will further say, the teachers have been directed to require of parents written excuses for all such irregularitios, and in case none are sent, to notify parents accordingly; and no pupil with confirmed habits of irregular attendance will be allowed to retain his seat in school.

"*Second.* Another evil we wish to remedy is the want of suitable books, slates, etc. Every scholar who enters school is required immediately to procure all books and apparatus used by the class to which he is assigned. Books are the scholar's tools, and they are as necessary to him in school as proper tools are to the mechanic in his shop."

Clothing.

GIGANTIC SALE!!

—:o:—

THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON

—AND THE—

ENORMOUS STOCK

Which we are carrying necessitates our commencing.

AT ONCE

OUR GRAND CLEARING SALE,

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE

STOCK OF MAGNIFICENT GOODS,

(By far the largest we have ever had, embracing

10,080 Business Coats,

15,000 Men's Pants,

15,000 Men's Vests,

5,500 Overcoats,

3,000 Fine Chesterfields,

4,000 Boy's Jackets,

6,500 Boy's Pants,

3,000 Children's Suits.

All of the best kind of Clothing and of every desirable color, cut and quality, filling our immense Six-story Buildings from basement to loft, at

PRICES UNMISTAKABLY LOWER

THAN ANY WE HAVE EVER BEFORE OFFERED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

—:o:—

We will sell so as to dispose of

$500,000 worth of

FINE CLOTHING,

If we have to let every garment go at the bare cost

of manufacture, and to make this a swift and

LARGE SALE,

We will cut closer than ever, and

GIVE PEOPLTHEE

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!!!

Our stock is immense (50 per cent. larger than last year's) and all Fresh, as these

GREAT ANNUAL SALES CLEAR US OUT. BUT WE WILL NOT CARRY IT. IT MUST BE SOLD.

The sale to commence

MONDAY MORNING,

NOVEMBER 21,

And be followed up sharp, until

EVERY MAN AND BOY IN PHILADELPHIA

Who will purchase at any price is supplied from this Stock.

For this occasion we have

a large Corps of Salesmen,

and will reinforce from our

Cutting Department. Store will be open at 5½ and keep

open in the evening to 8½,

to afford workmen an opportunity;

Saturday night till 10. A visit solicited, whether wishing

to purchase or not

WANAMAKER & BROWN

OAK HALL,

WHOLE BLOCK OF BUILDINGS,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be

MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,

at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. Roman's, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of John S. Weston, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John S. Weston, late of the borough of Mapleton, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOOPE.
Administrator.

Mapleton, Dec. 21, 1870–6t*.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of John Armon, dec'd.*

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Armon, late of Barree township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. THOS. W. MONTGOMERY.

Dec, 14-1870. Exr.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
DOORS,
SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to

D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO, SNUFF SEGARS.

JACKSON LAMBERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFFS,
POUCHES,

Segar Cases, Notions, and a general variety of articles usually found in first-class stores, two doors south of the "Bee Hive."

Country merchants supplied with all kinds of Tobacco, Segars, &c., at lowest possible rates.

I respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. jan.4,'71.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

Fishers' Column.

FISHER & SONS.

WINTER! WINTER!

1871! 1871!

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS.

Full Stock and Prices Defying Competition.

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

CARPERTS,

NINETY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

Ranging in price from thirty-five cents upwards, and say, with confidence there is no stock superior to ours, in extent and variety, to be found in the interior of the State.

We have the exclusive sale of all goods manufactured by the Reading Mills and Adrian Carpet Mills of Kensington.

Also, selected patterns from looms of Shegog, Floyd, Doak, Boggs, McCracken, McAffee, and others.

In buying direct from manufacturers, and paying *cash*, we place our goods here at as low figures as any dealer in Philadelphia can buy them.

We can sell them *cheaper*, and will take pleasure in convincing all who may favor us with a call.

Our stock of Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths is very large, ranging from common to best double, imported, all widths, Coir Mattings, Plain White and Check Canton Mattings in different qualities. Also. Thirty patterns of

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW SHADES.

We have the exclusive sale of the famous HANOVER BUCK GLOVES, which we will furnish to merchants by the dozen 15 per cent. cheaper than they can buy in Philadelphia or New York.

We also RETAL them, and call the attention of FARMERS and TEAMSTERS to these justly celebrated gloves.

GROCERIES,

GROCERIES,

AT COST,

Good Coffee 20 cents per pound, Best 25 cents per pound; good Sugar 10 cents per pound, Best 12½.

Agents for the Chesapeak Phosphaos now generally admitted to be the best and purest fertilizer in the market. Farmers will do well to call and see recommendations.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

We continue to operate the Huntingdon Mills, sell Flour and Feed, and buy all kinds of Grain at best prices.

SUMAC.

We also buy and manufacture Sumac, for which we will, at all times, pay in *cash* the highest price the market will afford.

SALT.

We sell, at wholesale and retail, large quantities of New York Barrel Salt; also, Sack Salt, and have good stocks on hand at all times.

FISH.

A large stock of Mackerel, of all numbers, and all number of packages. Also, Herring in half barrels. We *Guarantee* the quality of all our fish.

If you want to save money call and see us, or at least hear our prices before making your purchases.

FISHER & SONS.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES.

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

—:o:—

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desiae to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Gout, or Rheumatism.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

The Gravel.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

Dropsy is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites: when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

Treatment.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommendee by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and exeites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he referms to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Govenor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggist and Dealears everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. *Price*—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remitten Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

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Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

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For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

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